The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

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JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

Register & Recorder.

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. WM. K. GALLAGHER.

Gettysburg, April 27, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—At the urgent solicitation of *nobody*, I offer myself as a candidate for REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Conscious of my ability to discharge the duties of the office, and needy of the profits of the same, I pledge myself to faithfully discharge the duties and pocket the profits if the people are kind enough to elect me. R. FITZGERALD.

Middletown, June 1, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

A. W. FLEMMING.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc*

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER at the ensuing election subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

EDWARD McINTIRE.

Liberty tp., May 11, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity. A. P. BAUGHER.

York Sp., May 25, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

TO the Independent Voters of Adams County:—I hereby announce myself as an Independent candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, and pledge myself, if elected, faithfully and impartially to discharge all the duties of the office. Being an unconditional Union man, I respectfully request the support of my fellow-citizens of all parties.

DANIEL PLANK.

Huntingdon tp., July 27, 1863.

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends in the County and in our Regiment 165th, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I promise to perform the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

JOHN McMASTER.

Mountjoy and tp., April 9, 1863. tc*

Sheriffalty.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

GEO. F. ECKENRODE.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

GEO. F. ECKENRODE.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

JOSEPH A. ORENDORFF.

Mountjoy tp., April 27, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends in all parts of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

ADAM REBERT.

Franklin tp., April 27, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for SHERIFF at the next election subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I promise to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. JOHN McMASTER.

Mountjoy and tp., April 9, 1863. tc*

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Cumberland tp., March 30, 1863.

☞ Having been informed of a report in circulation to the effect that I intend to run as an Independent candidate should I not be nominated by the Democratic County Convention, it is due to myself that I at once brand the said report as utterly false. I have never entertained such a thought, and feel myself in honor bound to abide by the decision of the Convention, as announced in my card above.

June 8, 1863. GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

HENRY BEITLER.

Mountjoy tp., April 6, 1863. tc*

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

M. B. MILLER.

Mountpleasant tp., June 22, 1863.

County Treasurer.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

ROBERT D. ARMOR.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. tc

County Treasurer.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

JACOB SHEADS.

Gettysburg, May 4, 1863. tc*

County Treasurer.

BEING frequently solicited, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly. JACOB TROXEL.

Gettysburg, April 27, 1863. tc

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,

March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO., having increased its capital, has enlarged its business and extended its accommodations Loan day, Wednesday. [April 6, 1863. tf

Picking

HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING COME ONE, COME ALL.

May 18, 1863.

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

JACOB SANDLER.

Mountjoy and tp., May 25, 1863.

Clerk of the Courts.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow citizens:—Being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I shall duly appreciate your confidence, and promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity. ADAM MINTER.

Franklin tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

H. G. CARR will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for CLERK OF THE COURTS. Should he be successful, he pledges himself to use every proper exertion for election. [May 4, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

H. G. WOLF will be a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

JAMES J. FINK.

Oxford tp., April 20, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

NICHOLAS B. SHRIVER.

Straban tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the earnest request of many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge my best efforts to a faithful and satisfactory discharge of the duties of said office.

CORNELIUS DAUGHERTY.

Cumberland tp., Aug. 29, 1863. tc

Director of the Poor.

WE are requested to announce ANDREW SHULTZ, of Latimore township, as a candidate for Director of the Poor, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

June 1, 1863. tc

Picking

HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING. COME ONE, COME ALL.

May 18, 1863.

PICKING HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.

GO to PICKING'S for your Spring and Summer Clothing.

CALICOES, Ginghams, Muslins, at reduced rates, at FAHNESTOCK BROS'. Sign of the Red Front.

BALMORAL BOOTS.—"Kate, where did you get those nice Balmoral Boots?" "At McILHENY'S."

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

The Muse.

"THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS, THE UNION AS IT WAS."

BY WILL S. HAYES,

The country we so dearly love,
Which love shall still remain,
To warm the hearts of Democrats,
And make it one again;
The nation cries aloud upon those
Who ask for honest laws,
The Constitution as it is,
The Union as it was.

CHORUS—Then rally, boys, rally!
Join us in the cause,
The Constitution as it is,
The Union as it was.

The good old ship will brave the storm,
The pilot will be true;
No danger while the Democrats
Will constitute her crew;
"No North, no South, no East, no West,"
They only know one cause,
The Constitution as it is,
The Union as it was.

CHORUS—Then rally, &c.

The North and South have acted wrong,
And they will wrong remain
Till honest, true-blue Democrats
Will make 'em right again,
A million voices then will shout,
Amid the world's applause,
The Constitution as it is,
The Union as it was.

CHORUS—Then rally, &c.

Then rally, "Old Democracy,"
And to the cause prove true;
The only hope!—a nation's eyes
Are looking now to you.
Arise and shout to all the world,
Regardless of its flaws,
The Constitution as it is,
The Union as it was.

CHORUS—Then rally, &c.

Let Abolition find its grave,
Secession sleep beside;
And give our "Little Mac" the helm,
And let the old ship glide.
Down with the wrong, up with the right,
And give three loud huzzas
For the Constitution as it is,
The Union as it was.

CHORUS—Then rally, &c.

Miscellaneous.

RAIN AND CANNON.

It is noticed that violent rain storms follow battles. This has been so during the present rebellion, and so it has been in all lands and in all times. To the soldiers it may be a very fortunate occurrence. To the wounded left on the field of battle nothing could be better. It affords relief to the intolerable thirst that follows gun-shot wounds, and water is the best dressing that such wounds could receive. It may be a benefit also to those not wounded, since it washes the battle-field where putrefaction might otherwise take place and plagues result: and it also washes and purifies the air, burdened with smoke and dust and the exhalations from the dead.

What is the cause of the rain? Philosophers are not agreed, though many of late have decided with Professor Espy, who said that rain was produced by the shock of the atmosphere from the explosion of gunpowder, and he claims that showers may be had at any time from the same causes.—Possibly this may have something to do with it, but quite as likely it is the process by which nature renovates herself when contaminated, whether by battles or from any other cause. The ancients noticed the phenomena of rain after battles, when no gunpowder was used. Thus Plutarch, in his life of Caius Marius, noticed the same event after a battle 1,400 years before gunpowder was known in Europe, and writes:

"Thus the opinion of Archilocus is confirmed, that fields are fattened with blood. It is observed, that extraordinary rains generally fall after great battles; whether it be that some deity chooses to wash and purify the earth with water above, or whether the blood and corruption, by the moist and heavy vapor they emit, thicken the air, which is liable to be altered by the smallest cause."

GRAPE, CANISTER AND SHRAPNEL.

An officer of the Fourteenth Massachusetts regiment recently communicated the following interesting article to a Lawrence paper:

Grape consists of nine shot arranged in three layers, which vary in size according to the calibre of the gun; they are held together by two plates of about 1-14 inch less diameter than the calibre of the gun, two rings, a bolt and a nut. The canvas bag arrangement is too old for this war; it is not so simple or durable, and has not been used for years. Canister for a gun contains 27 small cast-iron balls, arranged in four layers, the top of six, the remainder of 7 each; for a howitzer it contains 48 small iron balls in four layers of twelve each; for the same calibre you will see that the balls for canister is a tin cylinder, closed at the bottom by a thick cast-iron plate with a handle attached; the interstices between the balls are closely packed with sawdust to prevent crowding when the piece is fired. Shrapnel consists of a very thin shell, which is filled with musket balls; the interstices are then filled by pouring in melted sulphur, a hole is then bored through the mass of sulphur and bullets to receive the bursting charge. Now to explain the difference between a "shrapnel" or "spherical case" and a "shell." The destructive force of a shrapnel is what it receives from the charge in the gun, the powder in the shrapnel being only to break the envelope and spread the balls, they still moving forward by force of the impulse they receive from the charge in the gun. A shell is made very much thicker than the envelope of a shrapnel, and is nearly filled with powder, and will do great execution, if it explodes on the ground, it having destructive qualities in itself, aside from the discharge of the gun. A shrapnel shell has only half of the charge of powder that a shell proper has; thus a 24-pounder shrapnel contains 175 musket balls and 6 ounces of powder. A 24-pounder shell has 12 ounces of powder. A 6-pounder shrapnel has 39 musket balls and 25 ounces of powder.

CONVERSATION WITH HENRY CLAY.

Our Country's Greatest Danger.

We take from an old number of the *Pacific Expositor* the following interesting sketch of an interview between Henry Clay and Rev. Dr. Hill, editor of the *Presbyterian Herald*, of Louisville, Ky. We ask the especial attention of the political parsons to the views of the distinguished statesman:

"A few weeks prior to the death of the Hon. Henry Clay, when he passed through our city, on his way to Washington, at the request of a Methodist minister from one of the Northern States, who had never seen the great statesman, we called with him to see him. He was quite feeble, and spoke of his death as a probable event within a few months. He stated that nothing but a deep and abiding conviction that the Union of the States was in imminent peril could have induced him, in his state of health, to leave the quiet of his own home and go back to the Senate, the seat of so many of his struggles and great achievements. The opinion was expressed by one or both of us that the danger of disunion was greatly over estimated, and that if it ever came to the test it would be found that there were very few who would be mad enough to rush into disunion, either in the North or the South. He shook his head ominously and replied:

"Gentlemen, if I have studied anything it is the genius and spirit of the American people, both in the North and South, and I tell you there is danger. There is a spirit rising up in both sections of this Republic, which, if not speedily quelled, will bring about a severance of the Union of these States, not in two, but in half a dozen petty Republics, or despotisms, as the case may be."

It was replied that on several former occasions the North and the South had been arrayed against each other in bitter hostility, which had died away and the parties restored to more than their former friendly relations. "Ah," said he, "*that was before the rise of modern Abolitionism. Fanaticism cannot be controlled, and especially will these fanatics rage.* The churches of the country then stood together, and in their great annual assemblies they drew the bon ds of union and brotherhood together. Now many of them have been rent asunder, and they are preaching as fiends rather than to bind the country." Said he, "Gentlemen, you are both of you ministers of the gospel, and I tell you that the sundering of the religious ties which have hitherto bound our people together, I consider the greatest source of danger to our country. If our religious men cannot live together in peace, what can be expected of us politicians, very few of whom profess to be governed by the great principles of love? If all the churches divide on the subject of slavery, there will be nothing left to bind our people together but trade and commerce." "Ther," said he, "is a very powerful bond, I admit, but when the people of these States become thoroughly alienated from each other, and get their passions aroused, they are not apt to stop and consider what is to their interest. It is against the interest of both parties, in every contest, to go to war, but nations constantly do it notwithstanding that fact. It is against the interest of men to fight duels, but they often do it when they know that ruin both to themselves and families stares them full in the face."

"So," said he, "men will fight, if they consider their rights trampled upon, even if you show them that ruin to themselves and families will be the probable result.—Besides, in times of high excitement, the violent men on both sides get the control of matters, and moderate men are thrown in the background, and their counsels go unheeded."

Finding that the venerable statesman had exhausted his strength in talking, we arose to bid him adieu, as we supposed, for the last time on earth. He shook the hands of both of us, and said, "if you preachers will but keep the churches from running into excesses and fanaticism, I think the politicians can control the masses." "But," he added, "yours is the hardest task, and if you do not perform it we will not be able to do our part. That I consider the greatest source of danger to our country."

WESTERN SOLDIERS AT A DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A circumstance was related to us a few days ago, which proves that the soldiers in the army are not all gulled by the slanders upon the Democracy with which their camps have been flooded for a year past.—An Eastern regiment from General Banks' Department, whose term of service had expired, was to pass through Mattoon, Illinois, on the day of the Democratic Convention there. Agents of the government were on board the train from Cairo, using their utmost efforts to induce the men to re-enlist. They might have been successful, had they not carried their partisan zeal too far.—When the train arrived at Mattoon, the agents were joined by Republican and Abolition citizens, who strove to influence the minds of the soldiers against the crowd assembled there, by representing them as Copperheads and traitors, and plainly hinted that they should be cleaned out. The soldiers, wearied with their arduous campaign, would not take the hint. A direct proposition was then made to some of the officers. Our informant overheard it, and carefully noted the reply of the gallant soldiers who had braved death on the field of battle in defence of their country's flag:—"We did not come here to fight our neighbors. This is a peaceable, unarmed assemblage. They have a right to differ with you and with us. If you want to fight, go where we have been, and you will find armed men to accommodate you. We have no respect for the sort of courage you exhibit, and would despise ourselves to be used as your tools." This was the reply in substance. It soon became noised about among the men, who were quite as indignant as the officers. When the train started, three hearty cheers were given for Governor Seymour, of New York, three for Vallandigham, and three for Voorhees.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

☞ "In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by GEOGRAPHICAL DISCRIMINATIONS."—WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

HON. G. W. WOODWARD.

TESTIMONY OF A DISTINGUISHED OPPONENT.

The following sketch of the Democratic candidate for Governor is from the pen of David Paul Brown, Esq., the great Philadelphia lawyer. "The Forum" published it in 1856. Mr. Brown is an Abolitionist of the strictest sect, and therefore his testimony in behalf of the ability and great moral worth of Judge Woodward will not be doubted by the opposition to the Democracy:

"We shall for the present draw no comparisons; but regulating our anticipations by our experience, there would be little hazard in saying, that in all qualifications of the judicial character, extensive legal learning, sound morality, and most urbane and agreeable manners, there have been but few judges in the State, perhaps in the country, who, at his age, have given promise of greater excellence or eminence than the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward. Let it not be said our praise is too general in regard to the members of this Court to be acceptable or valuable. This is nothing to us.—If there be general merit, there should be general approval. We borrow no man's opinions, and ask no man to adopt ours.—Truth is more desirable and more valuable and more lasting than popularity. We do not mean to say that all or any of the judges are without faults; but we leave it to others to find them out, and trust we shall never manifest that very questionable virtue of seeking for vice or blemishes where they do not betray themselves.

"Judges have a pretty hard life and need not be envied. They cannot please everybody, and they never satisfy the party or the counsel against whom they decide.—How unreasonable, then, it is, when they encounter so many prejudices, to withhold from them the just meed of approbation.—There is no safety in a judge that is swayed by any other consideration than a sense of duty. A very distinguished judge, upon an occasion not many years since, nonsuited the plaintiff, to the great displeasure of the counsel, of course, which the judge perceiving, said to him, calling him aside, 'You seem to be hurt.' 'To be sure I am,' hastily replied the counsel, 'I think I have reason to feel hurt.' 'I think you are mistaken,' said the judge. 'Remember, we have both our duties to perform; yours have been faithfully performed, and I trust so have mine. You have no more right to make yourself the judge, than I have to make myself the counsel.' This once understood, and there can be no dissatisfaction.

'Judge Woodward's birth was on the 26th of March, 1808, in the village of Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. His parentage was as good as any in the State, of which no other voucher can be required than the moral and religious training of their son.

"The academic education of young Woodward was principally received at Geneva, New York, and at Wilkesbarre, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Upon its completion he entered, at the latter place, into the office of the Hon. Garrick Mallory, and was admitted to practice at August term, 1830.

"In the spring of 1831, a few months after the admission of Judge Woodward, Mr. Mallory was appointed to the bench of Northampton, Lehigh and Bucks counties, and upon assuming his seat transferred his entire professional business, which then extended through all the counties of Northeastern Pennsylvania, to his favorite pupil, Mr. Woodward, who, though at that time not twenty-three years old, had already given an earnest of that industry, fidelity and ability, which could not fail to secure future success and eminence at the bar.—Judge Woodward, from the time of his admission, remained in Judge Mallory's office, which he retains still down to the present moment.

"Here he continued in the enjoyment of full practice at the bar until the beginning of the year 1841. Certainly no man of his age, at least in the interior of the State, was ever more rapid in his advancement, more implicitly relied upon by the community, or more deserving of that advancement and reliance.

"In 1841, through his professional labors and exposure upon the circuits, his health beginning to fail, he accepted a commission as President Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Crawford and Clinton—territorially the largest district in the State. The two counties first named were taken from the district the next year and in the other three Judge Woodward presided until the expiration of his term in the spring of 1851.

"Declining an *election* in the Fourth District, (for at this time the office had by constitutional provision become elective,) and also declining a nomination on the State ticket for the Supreme Bench, he returned to his practice at Wilkesbarre, with the full intention of continuing at the bar for several years; and such was his popularity with all who knew him, that he would have had no difficulty in retrieving his former lucrative and extensive business; but upon the death of Judge Coulter, in the year 1852, the appointment to the Supreme Court, in the place of the deceased judge, being tendered to him by the Executive, he accepted it, and thus unexpectedly, but not undeservedly, reached the highest judicial honors of the State.

"At the fall election (for the Governor's appointment was temporary and provisional,) he was chosen by the people for the full constitutional period of fifteen years, from the first day of December, 1852.

"Judge Woodward is now about forty-seven years of age, of an agreeable face, and graceful person. He is upwards of six feet high, well proportioned, always appropriately apparelled, and very kind, attentive, and dignified in his deportment. Calm, patient and meditative, he closely marks the progress of a cause and the course of the argument; exhibits no fretfulness, rarely interrupts counsel, never jumps to conclusions, but always bides his time. In his charges at Nisi Prius, and in his opinions at banc, no man can fail to perceive the lofty legal and moral tone of his mind. In his person, as we have elsewhere said, he strongly resembles Chief Justice Gibson at his age, but there is very little resemblance in the structure of their minds. Judge Gibson's attainments were more comprehensive and diversified, but less concentrated and available; his mental grasp was stronger, but it was not so steady. Judge Gibson struck a harder blow, but did not always plant or follow it up so judiciously. Judge Gibson some times rose above expectation; Judge Woodward never falls below it. Judge Gibson's industry uniformly equaled his talents. Judge Woodward's talents are, if possible, surpassed by his industry. Judge Gibson was, perhaps, the greater man; Judge Woodward the safer judge.

"When it is remembered that this comparison is made not between men of an equal age—for Chief Justice Gibson was more than twenty years the senior of Judge Woodward—we must in our computation, upon the other side, throw into the scale the experience which a score of years will probably produce; while, on the other we must make allowance for the infirmity and defects, which are almost invariably attendant upon a life perplexed with accumulated cares, and protracted beyond the Gospel allowance of three score and ten. It is, indeed, much to be doubted whether a man ever *improves* intellectually after he is sixty. He may still continue to acquire knowledge, but gradually loses much that he had previously gained. The impressions made upon the mind of the aged, as compared with the impressions upon youth, are like the writing in sand compared with the inscription upon the retentive rock.

'In January, 1837, he became a member of the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of 1790. This Convention was in session from time to time from January, 1837, until the 23d of February, 1838. It consisted, as is well known, of some of the ablest and most distinguished men of the State. And when it is remembered that Mr. Woodward was then under twenty-eight years of age, and had been admitted to practice but about seven years, the prominent and efficient position which he held in such a body was remarkable, though not surprising to those who had been familiar with his talents and his virtues. His speech upon judicial tenures, a subject which called forth all the energies and eloquence of the Convention, was far beyond what could justly have been expected from one of his years, and indeed, placed him in the rank of the best debaters of that body."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Democratic and conservative press, for years before the war began, reiterated the warning that the election of a President by a sectional party would divide the Union, and bring on a civil war. No one can forget the derision heaped upon the Union-savers by the Republican press, which told their followers that the South could not be kicked out of the Union. But Wendell Phillips, even in 1856, saw with devilish glee that the Conservatives spoke the truth, and expressed his satisfaction thus:

"There is merit in the Republican party. It is the *first sectional party* ever organized in this country. It is the North *arrayed against* the South. The *first crack* in the iceberg is visible. You WILL YET HEAR IT GO WITH A CRASH THROUGH THE CENTRE."

We *have* heard it, and in that "crack" are buried half a million of the flower and youth of our country. Can there be any doubt as to who caused the war? It was the policy of the Republican party that began the war, and under that policy we shall never have peace.—*Boston Courier.*

ABOLITION LOYALTY.

We often hear of the utterance of "disloyal" sentiments and the treason of the misguided "copperheads," but the following language, (so often quoted, but not too frequently reproduced,) spoken by the Chicago *Tribune*, is perhaps a little ahead of anything that has yet been uttered this side of Mason and Dixon's line:

"Give us a rebel victory, let our armies be destroyed, Maryland conquered, Washington captured, the President exiled, and the Government destroyed; give us these and any other calamities that can result from defeat and ruin, sooner than a victory with McClellan as General."

The *Tribune* is an Abolition journal of the Greeley school, and is, of course, permitted to print as much treason as it pleases. But had the same language appeared in a Democratic journal, the "magic bell" would have quickly done its work and the hapless editor would at once have been confined within a military prison.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

ABOLITIONISTS.

"The town of Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., at their recent election, chose five Republican Trustees, one of whom is a full blooded negro."

This paragraph, which went the rounds last year, is entitled to make the circuit again. The negro was not only run and elected as a Republican last year, but was re-elected by the same party this year.—The vote of Potsdam (which was named from the Pots that damned the Kettles for not being black enough) stands about 1,000 Abolitionists to 200 Democrats. Potsdam is the place, says the *Advance*, where lanterns are used in the day time.—*Albany Argus.*

☞ "I believe that the Constitution has given no power to the General Government to interfere in this matter and to have slaves, or no slaves depends upon the people in each State alone. But besides the constitutional objection, I am persuaded that the obvious TENDENCY OF SUCH INTERFERENCE ON THE PART OF THE STATES WHICH HAVE NO SLAVES, WITH THE PROPERTY OF THEIR FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE OTHERS, IS TO PRODUCE A STATE OF DISCONTENT AND JEALOUSY THAT WILL IN THE END PROVE FATAL TO THE UNION."—EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

☞ "With the Abolitionists the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the general government is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestible powers of the States are nothing; the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a government in which are concentrated the hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences."—HENRY CLAY.

☞ "If these infernal fanatics and Abolitionists ever get the power in their hands, they will over-rule the constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, LAY VIOLENT HANDS ON THOSE WHO DIFFER WITH THEM IN OPINION or dare question their fidelity, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

☞ "Sir, the Abolition party is a DISLOYAL organization. Its pretended love for freedom means nothing more or less than CIVIL WAR AND A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. Honest men of all parties should unite to expose their intentions and arrest their progress.—ANDREW JACKSON.

☞ A Democratic Mass Meeting will take place at Carlisle on Thursday, the 8th of October.

[From the Carlisle American, Feb. 20, 1861.]

THE ROBBERY CONSUMMATED.

THE TONNAGE TAX REPEALED.

The Robbers Triumphant—The People Swindled, and the State Plundered.

"We record with shame and unfeigned sorrow, that our State Legislature, on Saturday last, passed through the lower House a bill releasing the mortgage of the State on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and also, a bill for the repeal of the Tonnage Tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad. By these acts the State is plundered of *fifteen millions of dollars*, and burthens to that extent fastened on the necks of the tax payers of the Commonwealth, for the benefit of soulless corporations. These results were brought about by the demoralization of both parties in the Legislature, for we find on examining the vote that of the seventy two members who voted for the Sunbury and Erie bill, twenty of them were Democrats; and of the twenty-five who voted against it, but nine were Democrats—that of the sixty who voted for the bill repealing the Tonnage Tax, fourteen were Democrats. Had these fourteen voted against the bill, along with the thirty-eight who did, it would have defeated the scheme handsomely. This shows that the vote was not a party one, and that the bills were carried through by means of other instrumentalities. We observe with pride and satisfaction that our own member, Wm. B. Irwin, Esq., voted steadily against both bills, thus redeeming manfully his pledges and his duty. For these acts he will be honored by his constituents, and reap a rich reward in their hearty approval. But, Wm. Louther, of Perry co., does not stand on the same platform. He has betrayed our interests, misrepresented our wishes, and forfeited the confidence reposed in him. Had our people believed him capable of casting such votes, they would have repudiated him almost unanimously. Indeed we most sincerely believe he could not have commanded one hundred votes in the county, had he been suspected of favoring these plundering schemes. We ourselves would have voted against him and denounced him as an enemy, and unfit to be trusted. How he can explain his course we know not and will await anxiously his explanation. He was understood to be strongly opposed to these acts, and was covered over with pledges to resist their passage. All these pledges have been falsified—all his friends have been put to shame, and all our interests, standing and prospects darkened and jeoparded by his unfaithfulness. Now, and here, for all our people, and speaking for them, we denounce the act as criminal, treacherous and dishonest, and stamp them with ingratitude and infamy. We use these strong terms, because we cannot permit ourselves, or the party to which we belong, to be complicated with these acts, or subjected to the suspicion of sanctioning them. Let him resign, and give up the trust he has betrayed—so that the people may have an opportunity to express their detestation of the acts."

The above article appeared in the editorial columns of the Carlisle *American* (an Abolition organ in this county,) on the 20th of February, 1861. We desire the people of Cumberland county to read the article carefully, and in doing so, let them remember at the same time that Gov. Curtin signed the bill repealing the Tonnage Tax, thus making it a law, and by this act (to use the language of the *American*,) "THE PEOPLE WERE SWINDLED AND THE STATE PLUNDERED." According to the conclusion the *American* arrived at at that time, by this act of Curtin's the State was "plundered of *fifteen millions of dollars*, and burthens to that extent fastened on the necks of the tax payers of the Commonwealth for the benefit of soulless corporations!" The *American*, it will be seen, was severe on Mr. Louther (then a Republican member of the House from this district,) for having supported the "great swindle." By voting as he did he "betrayed our interests, misrepresented our wishes, and forfeited the confidence reposed in him;" and "had our people believed him capable of casting such votes, they would have repudiated him almost unanimously." "He could not have commanded one hundred votes in the county, had he been suspected of favoring these plundering schemes." So said the *American*. Nay more, the editor of that paper speaks personally for himself, and says that *he* "would have voted against him, denounced him as an enemy, and unfit to be trusted." Again he denounces Louther's votes and course "as *criminal, treacherous* and *dishonest*, and stamps them with ingratitude and infamy."

Now, voters of Cumberland county, recollect that Curtin approved of Louther's course, and after the Bill had passed both Houses he signed it and made it a law. If Louther was guilty of "ingratitude and infamy," what must be thought of Curtin, who had it in his power to strangle the bill after it had passed the two Houses? The *American* has said that if it had known that Louther intended to support the measure the editor himself would have "voted against him and denounced him as an enemy." And yet Curtin, by whose signature the Bill was made a law, and who was a thousand times more culpable than Louther, is now supported by this same *American*, and his "treacherous and dishonest" name appears at its editorial head! How dare the *American* thus act? How dare it thus insult its own readers? And, as if in mockery of its readers' intelligence, it contains an article in its last issue, in which it eulogises the "*economy* of the State administration!" Oh, what miserable, infernal hypocrisy! What a yielding to the mandates of a corrupt party is here exhibited?

People of Cumberland county, we ask you again to read the article we quote from the *American* above, and then compare the present sentiments of its editor with those he expressed on the 20th of February, 1861. Can you be led by such a paper? Can you support a man for Governor who favored the "plundering schemes" so justly denounced by one of your own county organs? If you can, it will be evidence of your own degradation—evidence that you are willing to endorse a "dishonest and infamous" man, merely because he is your nominee for Governor. Your votes at the election will decide whether or not you favor honesty and State prosperity, over party and party chicanery. More anon.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

☞ We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by an officer before Charleston:

"Gen. Gilmore was undoubtedly forced into the assault upon Fort Wagner against his better judgment. I have great confidence in him, and think from the way he is going to work now that Charleston will certainly fall. It will be slow but sure. He has set all the negro soldiers at fatigue work, which is what every other general ought to do. The stories about their splendid fighting are all in my eye. At the assault they ran away as fast as they could, and came near demoralizing the whole attacking force. In an hour after the fight commenced over a thousand of them came straggling down to the south end of the island, and before morning there were at the hospital and dock over 300 of them, not hurt in the least. There was not a dozen white soldiers at the dock. I see the New York papers give them credit for doing wonders—don't you believe it."

☞ There are fifty vacancies in the West Point Military Academy, and the New York *Leader* very properly suggests that they be filled with Brigadier Generals.

☞ Never trouble trouble until trouble troubles you; for trouble rarely troubles people who never trouble themselves about trouble.

Important from Charleston

EVACUATION OF BATTERIES WAGNER AND GREGG.

CUMMINGS'S POINT IN FULL POSSESSION OF GEN. GILMORE.

COMMODORE DAHLGREN DEMANDS THE IMMEDIATE SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER.

The Richmond Whig of the 8th has the following:

"EVACUATION OF MORRIS ISLAND."

Charleston, Sept. 7.—The bombardment was kept up without intermission all day yesterday and far into the night. About 150 of our men were killed and wounded in batteries Wagner and Gregg. The attempt to assault battery Gregg was repulsed before the enemy had completed their landing and great havoc is supposed to have been made in the enemy's boats by our grape and canister.

"At dark the enemy, having advanced their sappers up to the very moat of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold the island longer, Gen. Beauregard ordered the evacuation, which was executed between 8 P. M. and 1 A. M. with success. We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg and withdrew noiselessly in forty barges. Only one barge, containing twelve men, was captured.

"The enemy now holds Cummings's Point in full view of the city.

"All is quiet this morning."

Charleston, Sept. 7th—Noon.—A dispatch from Major Stephen Elliott, commanding at Fort Sumter, announces that a flag of truce demanding the immediate surrender of that fort, has just been received from Admiral Dahlgren by Lieut. Brown, of the steamer Palmetto State. General Beauregard telegraphed to Major Elliott to reply to Com. Dahlgren 'that he can have Fort Sumter when he takes it and holds it, and that in the meantime his demands are puerile and unbecoming.' "

☞ An arrival from off Charleston on the 8th inst., brings intelligence confirming the Confederate accounts of the evacuation of Morris Island. Gen. Gilmore's official report states that everything was in readiness and that an order was issued to carry Fort Wagner by assault on Monday morning, but which was rendered unnecessary by the Confederates evacuating the position during Sunday night. The whole garrison escaped with the exception of seventy-five, who were captured. Nineteen pieces of artillery and a large supply of ammunition was also captured. The naval force engaged Fort Moultrie on Tuesday afternoon, and it is believed seriously damaged the work. The Confederate flag was still flying over Fort Sumter, but it has no guns mounted, and is held by only a small force. Gen. Gilmore's guns now command the city and harbor.

☞ The reported evacuation of Chattanooga by the Confederates is confirmed.—The troops commenced moving out on Tuesday, and Gen. Crittenden's division of the army of the Cumberland occupied the place the next day. It is believed that East Tennessee has been entirely abandoned by the Confederates. Cumberland Gap, an important strategic point in Claibourn county, was occupied by the Federal forces without opposition on Wednesday. Two thousand prisoners and fourteen pieces of artillery were surrendered to Gen. Shackleford, the commander of the Federal advance.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Emancipation Proclamation not to be Withdrawn—No Movement to be Made for Peace—The Abolition Policy Defended.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.

The following is President Lincoln's letter to the Springfield, Ill., Republican meeting:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 25, 1863.

Hon. James C. Conkling.—MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois, on the 3d day of September, has been received.

It would be very agreeable to me thus to meet my old friends at my home, but I cannot just now be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require. The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure that my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the nation's gratitude to those other noble men, whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say, "You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways: First.—To suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, we are not agreed. A second way is to give up the Union. I am against this. If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for force, yet not for dissolution, there only remains some imaginary compromise. I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military—its army. That army dominates all the country and all the people within its range.—Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range, in opposition to the army, is simply nothing for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one were made with them. To illustrate—suppose a refugee from the South and the peace men of the North get together in Convention, and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union, in what way can that compromise be used to keep Gen. Lee's army out of Pennsylvania. Gen. Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence; but no paper compromise, to which the controllers of Gen. Lee's army are not agreed, can at all affect that army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste the time which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people, first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army.

Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever came to my knowledge or belief. All charges or intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of service, the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them.

But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your views, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation, to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means.—You dislike the Emancipation proclamation and perhaps you want to have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think that the Constitution invests its Commander-in-chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much is, that slaves are property. Is there, has there ever been, any question that by the law of war the property both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed, and is it not needed whenever taken it helps us or hurts the enemy?—Armies, the world over, destroy enemies, property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and non-combatants, male and female. But the proclamation, as law, is valid or not valid. If it is not valid, it needs no retraction; if it is valid, it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life.—Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue?

There was more than a year and a half for trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued; the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before. I know as fully as one can know the opinions of others that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the aid of colored troops constitute the heaviest blows yet dealt to the rebellion; and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was, but for the aid of black soldiers. Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called Abolitionism, or with the Republican party politics, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged that emancipation and the arming of the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith. You may say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing to fight for you; but no matter—fight you, then, exclusively to save the Union.

I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that if your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us, if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motives—even the promise of freedom; and the promise being made, must be kept.

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea; thanks to the great Northwest for it; not yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, the Empire, the Keystone, and New Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand on the spot; their part of history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one; and let none be banned who bore an honorable part in it, while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud.

Even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and better done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro', Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web-feet be forgotten. At all the water's margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay and the rapid river, but also the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks. Thanks to all! For the great Republic—for the principles by which it lives and keeps alive—for man's vast future; thanks to all!

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost; and then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear that there will be some white men unable to forget that, with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have striven to hinder it. Still, let us not be over-sanguine of a speedy final triumph. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in his own good time, will give us the rightful result.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

WAR WITH JAPAN.

With a war at home, we should suppose that it was scarcely politic to commence one at the other extreme of the globe, but the advices from Japan show that an American war vessel has been making war upon the Japanese forts and sunk two of the Japanese war vessels. The last advices rendered a war between the Japanese and England and France very imminent; but it scarcely seemed possible that the first outbreak of hostilities should be on the part of the United States. The account is somewhat disconnected and confused. The immediate cause appears to have been a firing upon an American ship, for what cause does not appear. We are too far off to judge of the necessity of the act of hostility, but it seems to have been done with a will, for the Japanese forts were silenced and their vessels sunk.—*Phila. Ledger.*

☞ A committee of the Boston Common Council, in a recent report of a visit to Gettysburg, to remove and inter the remains of the Massachusetts dead, mention the following incident:

"At the time of our visit all the churches, school-houses and public buildings of every kind, and most of the private dwellings at Gettysburg, were used as hospitals; and the stores were occupied as headquarters for military commanders, surgeons and as commissary depots. There were scarcely any accommodations for the large numbers of persons who thronged the city, many attracted through motives of curiosity, and some in search of their friends in the hospitals, who were destined only to receive the sad intelligence that death had then preceded them. The Committee succeeded in finding lodging at a private house, in the family of a Mr. Powers, formerly of Cornish, N. H. This gentlemen, who was over sixty years of age, went to the battle-field, five miles from his home, with his wife, and administered to the wants of the wounded. They conveyed more than twenty wounded soldiers to their own house, where they were cared for with great tenderness until removed thence by their relatives. All this they did without any remuneration whatever, and, so far as the committee could observe, this was but a sample of the hospitality that characterized the people in Gettysburg and the vicinity."

THEY GIVE IT UP!

The Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, the advocate of soldier flogging and Abolitionism, in its issue of the 5th of August, said:

"With any man of ability, clear record, and above all *honesty*, the triumph of the Union party is secure; THE NOMINATION OF CURTIN WILL BE TANTAMOUNT TO DEFEAT TO THE PARTY, and for this result the Union men should hold the Convention personally responsible."

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,

HON. WALTER H. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ The Democratic County Convention will meet, in this place, to-day. There is plenty of good material to select from.—Let the most judicious nominations be made, and they will be endorsed at the polls by a handsome majority. From this day forward, Democrats of Adams, ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!!

☞ Don't forget the State Mass Meeting at Lancaster on Thursday next. We hope to see Adams well represented there.

☞ The following is the Democratic ticket in Fulton county: Assembly, William Horton, of Fulton, J. McDowell Sharpe, of Franklin; Prothonotary, &c., John A. Robinson; Commissioner, Jacob Lake; Auditor, Thomas Kirk; Coroner, James Lynch. We are acquainted with several of these nominees, and congratulate the people of that county upon having such sound and sterling material presented for their suffrages. They will do "Little Fulton" honor by giving this ticket the largest majority she has ever rolled up.

☞ "Old Democratic York" promises 4,000 majority for Woodward and Lowrie—probably 4500! Old Berks will do better than ever, whilst the Tenth Legion will return a perfect avalanche of Democratic majorities. The Democracy of Pennsylvania were never more firmly united, and conservative men of all parties will join in with them at the ballot box to swell the thunder of that expression of condemnation which radicalism is sure to be overwhelmed with on the second Tuesday of October.—Forward!

☞ The Democrats of Northumberland county have placed Truman H. Purdy, Esq., of the Sunbury *Democrat*, upon their ticket for the Legislature. An admirable selection. Mr. P. is honest and able, and the soundest kind of a Democrat. We look for his election by at least 1,500 majority—indeed it is safe to put old Northumberland down at that figure for the entire ticket, from Woodward to the bottom.

The Abolitionists of that county are in a bad stew. Their chances have been getting worse and worse (as in other counties) during the past year or two, and now, afraid of being beaten out of sight, they are coaxing defeated Democratic candidates to allow themselves to fill up their *dark* ticket. Yes, positively begging "copperheads" to allow themselves to be voted for on their "*loyal*" ticket! But they have found no one claiming to be a Democrat low enough to lend himself to such a bald and contemptible scheme, and hence they will have to "give it up," and swallow the big defeat in store for them as best they may.

☞ The Lewistown (Mifflin county) *True Democrat* hears "from all quarters in that county the glad tidings of changes in favor of the Democratic candidates—not only among the masses of the people, but even among those who have been regarded as the leaders of that rotten and tottering concern, the Republican party."

☞ We publish, to-day, as a part of the history of the times, the letter of President Lincoln to the Republican Convention at Springfield, Ill.

It was generally supposed that our recent victories would go far towards bringing the rebels to terms, but the President says he does "not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible." All that he learns, he says, "leads to a directly opposite belief." The rebellion is still as haughty and defiant as ever, we are led to infer. What has thus been casing the hearts of the Southern people, that even their great defeats will not subdue them? Is it not the confiscation and negro emancipation policy adopted by the party in power? This is a serious question, one which should engage the attention of every patriot.

The letter had a bad effect in New York. Gold went up and stocks down—monied men evidently looking at peace as farther off than they had supposed, judging from the brilliancy of our recent victories. They evidently have no faith in the "policy" enunciated by the President, whilst they certainly have reason to question the propriety of his stooping from his exalted position to address so important a communication to a purely partisan gathering.

☞ Vermont has, as usual, been carried by the Abolitionists, but by a reduced majority. Nothing was expected by the Democrats from that benighted region.

Wilmington Election.—The municipal election in the City of Wilmington, on Tuesday, resulted in favor of the Republicans, but by a greatly reduced majority. Last year the Republican majority for Mayor was 639—this year it is only 255.

Charter Election in Cairo.—Democratic Victory!—On the 2d instant there was an election for City Treasurer in Cairo, Ill. Charles D. Arter was the Republican candidate, and John Howley upheld the Democratic fame of Egypt. The result was a great Democratic victory, Howley beating Arter by 70 majority. The Cairo Democrat exclaims: "The Union League has been rebuked by the people; let us all rejoice."

☞ Gov. Curtin is still stumping the State, begging votes. He is announced to make a speech almost every day between this and the election. Andy must be scared!

THE SHODDY CANDIDATE.

The Hon. S. A. Purviance was appointed Attorney General by Governor Curtin at the beginning of his Administration. After remaining in office a few months Mr. Purviance resigned, and in doing so used the following significant language to the Governor:

"For reasons which appeal to my *self-respect*, I cannot consent to continue any longer in connection with your Administration. I, therefore, tender you my resignation of the office of Attorney General."

In commenting upon this action of Mr. Purviance, the Pittsburg *Chronicle*, a Republican journal, thus wrote:

"We are not yet informed what these reasons are; but enough is known to state that they arise out of the alleged complicity of the Governor in those SCANDALOUS CONTRACT TRANSACTIONS through which the State has been SWINDLED out of immense sums of money, and our brave volunteers subjected to a series of hardships and inconveniences which few but themselves would have had the patience to tolerate."

We can scarcely believe that the supporters of Gov. Curtin will still insist upon applying to their favorite the title of "soldiers' friend." Mr. Purviance was a member of Gov. Curtin's Cabinet, but "self-respect" compelled him to retire from the State Administration. "Self respect" will force thousands of honest men, like Mr. Purviance, to withdraw their confidence and support from the shoddy candidate, whose official conduct has proven him to be utterly unfit to be entrusted with power.

CURTIN'S PICTURE,

AS DRAWN BY A POLITICAL FRIEND.

From the Gettysburg Star & Banner, (Republican,) May 31, 1861.

"Pennsylvania has long been called the Keystone State, and she has deserved the name. Any one not blinded by prejudice must have accorded this to her, in the late unhappy scenes through which our country has been called to go. The resolutions of our Representatives, pledging the support and credit of the State to the Federal Government, together with the simultaneous uprising of the people to furnish an army to assert its commands, did more to re-establish confidence in the Union, and the inherent stability of our political system, than the action of any State or people.—Pennsylvania has earned anew the right to her proud title. Whilst all this is so, and more.—Whilst cities, counties, boroughs, volunteer organizations, and private individuals have pledged their credit, and contributed most liberally to furnish our brave volunteers with a complete equipment, and place them in a position, ready to vindicate alike the State and national Government, we are pained by the report of official neglect and peculation. More than this we have seen our noble comrades miserably clothed, and both badly, and scantily, provisioned by those paid, and well paid, to see to these important considerations. We held our peace when, recently, we were cognizant of the fact, that the Quarter master of our own company was under the necessity of providing himself with a pair of scales to protect the company against the rapacity of an officer, and when we heard the loud complaints of the "*Buck Tails*" on account of outrageous treatment, because in the one case, we thought it the villainy of a minor officer, and the necessary delay, in the other, of an overtaxed Administration. All this it seems was but the beginning of gigantic fraud, as though the nation, and the State had not been so disgusted by the perfidy of recent administrations, that it hurled them from power, more for that cause than any other. *The man, who makes the present effort of the people to present the liberties fought for, and achieved by our fathers, an occasion to rob our soldiers, and enrich himself,* IS AN ENEMY WHOM IT WOULD BE CHARITY TO HANG. We care not who is the guilty party. He who defrauds our brave soldiers is worse than a traitor. We do not know who is immediately to blame, but this we know, THAT GOV. CURTIN CANNOT ESCAPE CENSURE. *Either he is implicated with these public thieves, and receives part of the plunder, or he is guilty of appointing men to office who deserve the execration of all good citizens.* He may take which horn of the dilemma he may please. The position of affairs renders official peculation doubly monstrous. Have we just fled from corruption, to corruption—from one vile Administration, to another viler? Many voted for Gov. Curtin to avoid corruption, AND HAVE THEY LINKED THEMSELVES TO ROTTENNESS? If the interests of this country are bound up with the success of republican principles, as enunciated in the Chicago platform, as we believe they are, it becomes the party to purge its ranks of THESE VILE MEN, and let the STIGMA OF THEIR VILLAINY rest on them alone, and not on the party. AWAY WITH TRAITORS AND MEN WHO SPECULATE ON PATRIOTISM."

☞ Under no Administration of the State of Pennsylvania has there been such a squandering of the substance of the people as during the present administration of Governor Curtin, with the single exception, perhaps, of that of Joseph Ritner.—Thousands and Tens of Thousands of dollars went into the pockets of "shoddy contractors" in the equipment, of the soldiers from this State, and in one item alone, the State now looses about $500,000 annually, viz: by the repeal of the Tonnage Tax. The Taxpayers have to foot the bill.

☞ It is said that a very bitter feeling has grown up in the army against Governor Curtin and his friends, in consequence of the forged reports of General Meade's speech. The soldiers now understand that the presentation was delayed from the early part of last winter—when the sword was purchased—until the present time, in order that political capital might be made out of the occasion; and they are justly indignant that sentiments which their General never expressed should be palmed off upon the people in order to better the chances of Curtin.

☞ Since the restriction upon Democratic papers in the army has been removed by Generals Meade and Grant, some of the Republican journals are complaining that their circulation is sadly diminished. Bad for the journals, says Prentice, but good for the army.

☞ "A Locomotive is a fine thing," says Ira C. Mitchell, "but it is a great mistake to fire up the engineer instead of the engine; and that's what Abolitionists are doing for old Abe!"

☞ Col. Brotherline, of the Hollidaysburg *Whig*, positively refused to hoist the name of Gov. Curtin for re-election. Of course a rumpus ensued in the Republican wigwam of Blair county. As a consequence on Saturday week the Whig appeared with a new editor.

☞ It is reported that Vice President Stephens, of the rebel government, has gone to Europe.

☞ "Lehigh will do better!"

A NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG.

The following correspondence between Gov. Curtin and David Wills, Esq., the Governor's agent, in relation to the proposition to establish a Soldier's Cemetery at Gettysburg, will be read with interest:

GETTYSBURG, August 26th, 1863.

To His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR:—By virtue of the authority reposed in me by your Excellency, I have invited the co-operation of the several loyal States having soldiers dead on the battle fields around this place, in the noble project originated by you, of removing their remains from their present exposed and imperfectly buried condition in the fields for miles around, to a cemetery.

The Chief Executives of fifteen out of seventeen States have already responded, in most instances pledging their States to unite in the movement; in a few instances highly approving of the project, and stipulating to urge upon their Legislatures to take share of the expense.

I have also at your request, selected and purchased the grounds for this cemetery, the land to be paid for by, and the title to be made to, the State of Pennsylvania, and to be held in perpetuity devoted to the object for which is purchased.

The grounds embrace about fourteen acres on Cemetery Hill, fronting on the Baltimore turnpike, and extending to the Taneytown road. It is the ground which formed the apex of our triangular line of battle and the key to our line of defences. It embraces the highest point on Cemetery Hill, and overlooks the whole battle-field. It is the spot which should be especially consecrated to this sacred purpose. It was here that such immense quantities of our artillery was massed, and during Thursday and Friday of the battle, from this most important point on the field, dealt out death and destruction to the rebel army in every direction of their advance.

I have been in conference, at different times, with agents sent here by the Governors of several States, and we have arranged details for carrying out this sacred work. I herewith enclose you a copy of the proposed arrangement of details, a copy of which I have also sent to the Chief Executive of each State having dead here.

I have also at your suggestion, cordially tendered to each State the privilege, if they desire, of joining in the title to the land.

I think it would be showing only a proper respect for the health of this community not to commence the exhuming of the dead and removal to the Cemetery until the month of November, and in the meantime the grounds should be artistically laid out and consecrated by appropriate ceremonies.

I am, with great respect, your Excellency's obedient servant.

DAVID WILLS.

PENNA. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa., August 31, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 26th instant was duly received, and ought to have been answered sooner, but you know how I am pressed.

I am much pleased with the details for the cemetery which you have so thoughtfully suggested, and will be glad, so far as is my power, to hasten their consummation on the part Pennsylvania.

It is, of course, probable that our sister States, joining with us in this hallowed undertaking, may desire to make some alterations and modifications of your proposed plan of purchasing and managing these sacred grounds, and it is my wish that you give to their views the most careful and respectful consideration.

Pennsylvania will be so highly honored by the possession within her limits of this soldier's mausoleum, and so much distinguished among the other States by their contribution in aid of so glorious a monument to patriotism and humanity, that it becomes her duty, as it is her melancholy pleasure, to yield in every reasonable way to the wishes and suggestions of the States who join with her in dedicating a portion of her territory to the solemn uses of a national sepulchre.

The proper consecration of the grounds must claim our early attention, and, when we can do so, our fellow purchasers should be invited to join with us in the performance of suitable ceremonies on the occasion.

I am, very respectable, your obedient servant.

A. G. CURTIN.

DAVID WILLS, Esq.,

False Charge Against Two Catholic Priests.—On Tuesday a government detective proceeded to the residence of Bishop Wood, in Philadelphia, for the purpose of arresting two priests, named McConnelly and O'Reilly, charged with conspiracy against the government. The charge, it appears, originated in this way:

A Federal soldier named O'Brien had visited Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, and representing himself as having been robbed and left penniless, was kindly assisted and directed to a boarding-house. Subsequently O'Brien informed a detective that he had been a captain in the Confederate service, that he was then in Philadelphia as a spy, and had been assisted by Fathers O'Reilly and McConnelly. On this representation warrants were issued for the arrest of the two priests. On investigation, however, it turned out that O'Brien, instead of having been in the Confederate service, was a deserter from the U. S. army. The charge against the priests was thereupon promptly withdrawn, and O'Brien held as a deserter.

Such scoundrels as this "deserter"—and there are not a few of them—have put many a good citizen to trouble, by inventing false and infamous charges against them; in many instances without the slightest provocation. The writer has suffered no little from such cold-blooded rascality, and feels that the proper authorities owe it to themselves to adopt such measures as will effectually stop it. No man is safe in good name or character as long as such wanton defamers are allowed to go unpunished.

☞ At present Kansas seems to be the theatre of startling events. On Monday afternoon, Mayor Anthony, of Leavenworth, was arrested by a squad of Gen. Ewing's soldiers, and was hurried off in a close carriage towards Kansas city. The citizens of Leavenworth are greatly exasperated at this arrest.

Gen. Jim. Lane made a speech at Leavenworth recently, in which he advised extermination in the first tier of counties in Missouri, and if that would not do, then tier on tier. Bloody work may be expected in that quarter, as Lane threatened to burn all the houses and barns, kill the men, and drive the families elsewhere.

☞ The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* asks: "Is it true, as we have heard hinted, privately, that the Government intends sending the troops now in New York, (over forty thousand in number,) to Texas, to be on hand to meet an apprehended invasion of that State by the French forces now in Mexico, or is going into the latter country?"

☞ The Pittsburg *Gazette*, the leading Republican paper in the West, says that the "ELECTION OF CURTIN IS IMPOSSIBLE." It brings a long list of charges against him. When leading papers of his own party are thus compelled to come out against the Republican candidate, where are the votes to come from to prevent his utter and complete defeat?

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

LIEUT COL. W. W. DUDLEY.—Lieut. Col. Dudley, of the 19th Indiana Volunteers, who was wounded during the first day's fight (west of the town) at the battle of Gettysburg, has, it gives us pleasure to state, so far recovered as to be able to leave for the home of his parents, at New Haven, Connecticut.

Lieut. Col. Dudley has had an extensive experience in the service. Although quite young, he received a commission in June, 1861, as Captain of Co. B, 19th Indiana Infantry, which regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and has participated in most of its engagements. It has served under Generals McDowell, Pope, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade, and is now reduced to a mere skeleton. Shortly after the battle of Antietam Captain Dudley was promoted to Major, and a few weeks later was commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel. While in command of Co. B, Captain Dudley was presented with a beautiful flag by the ladies of Richmond, Indiana, which colors he still retains. It bears marks of conflict and carnage, and its tattered appearance proves its presence in numerous engagements. His regiment was attached to the first division, first army corps, commanded by the brave Gen. Reynolds, killed at Gettysburg.

Gen. Reynolds fell at the opening of the fight, in the morning, on the McPherson farm. Col. Dudley received his wound in the same vicinity, in the afternoon, having been in nearly or quite the whole of the day's terrible engagement.

As the Federal forces were retiring through the town, Col. Dudley was brought, on a stretcher, by several of his devoted boys, to the residence of the editor of the *Compiler*, where he was cared for and made as comfortable as best the editor and his family knew how. On Saturday morning, (the third day after,) upon the rebel forces leaving and the national troops again entering the town, all the wounded whose condition would permit it, were removed to the rear, and, among others, Col. Dudley was taken to Littlestown, and whilst there lay at the residence of Ephraim Myers, Esq., receiving every attention at the hands of the family and the citizens generally.

He was wounded by a minnie ball through the right leg, between the knee and ankle, fracturing the smaller bone, and scraping the larger. Whilst with us the surgeons took from the wound the fractured bone, numbering some fifteen pieces, and it was hoped that no further operation would be needed. But the wound failing to heal, and the artery sloughing, amputation of the limb was found necessary to save his life—which operation was successfully performed by Dr. Thomas O. Kinzer, of Littlestown. His constitution was sorely tried, but he finally began to improve, and we hope and believe that his health will soon be fully restored. Should he enter the service again, or go into the walks of civil life—wherever he may be or in whatever he may undertake—may good fortune always attend him. To have the acquaintance, good will and gratitude of a noble fellow like Col. Dudley, is a pleasure which we shall never cease to feel.

ANOTHER WARNING.—We are informed that, on Monday week, Mr. William Frame, residing at Harney, Carroll county, Md. lost his life by the explosion of a shell. His brother, George Frame, had the shell screwed in a vice, (in his blacksmith shop,) and was attempting to open it with a chissel, when it burst, he escaping harm himself, but William, standing in the far corner, was struck in the breast by several pieces with such force as to cause his death next day. He was an estimable young man, and his decease is much regretted.

STILL ANOTHER.—A terrible accident occurred on Wednesday evening, in the opening of a shell found on the battle-field, resulting in the death of James M. Culp, an interesting son of Mr. Daniel Culp, of this place. The deceased had opened a number of shells without accident, but on the evening mentioned, while at work upon another, near the Cemetery grounds, the shell exploded, fearfully lacerating his hands and legs, and a piece entering his abdomen. Several persons in the vicinity had their attention attracted by the explosion, and discovering the nature of the accident, the body was immediately carried to the residence of his afflicted parents, on Baltimore street.—Death relieved the sufferer in an hour or so. He was in his 17th year. The parents have the sympathy of the entire community in this sudden loss of a promising son, who was beloved by all who knew him. The remains were interred in Evergreen Cemetery on Friday morning.

THE DRAFT.—The drafted men from this county are now appearing, district after district, before the Board of Enrollment at Chambersburg. Probably half the county has been gone through with—the balance, we suppose, will be disposed of during this week. A large number are exempted, and not a few pay $300. It seems evident that the draft in this county will not yield many soldiers.

Provost Marshal Eyster announces, for public information, that the payment of $300 exempts from the one draft, but not from any subsequent draft; that a drafted man may pay $300 or offer a substitute *after* the Board upon examination have pronounced him fit for the service; that in no case will the personal presence of the party claiming exemption be dispensed with; that evidence as to age must be documentary, legal or otherwise, or the affidavit of the parents and such other respectable persons (heads of families) as are most likely to be informed on the subject; that enrollment in two sub-districts of the same Congressional district will not exempt from draft, provided the party has been drafted at his proper place of residence; that parties who furnished substitutes last fall that were mustered into the service for three years have good ground for exemption, but principals who furnished substitutes only for nine months are liable to military duty under this draft; that a drafted man who was in the service on the 8th of March, 1863, is exempt; that where names have been improperly spelled on the notices, no exemption can be claimed, as the party intended by the enrolling officer is the party the Board hold liable to report.

THE WOUNDED HERE.—We understand that there are still about 1080 wounded in the Hospitals at this place, a large portion of the wounds consisting of compound fractures. It is expected that all the patients will be removed to other places during the present month, and the hospitals here closed.

☞ Mrs. Philip Redding, of Cumberland township, has placed us under obligations for the present of a basket of splendid Tomatoes, and Mrs. Jacob L. Firor, of Hamiltonban township, for a pair of very fine Sweet Pumpkins. These Democratic lady friends have our earnest thanks for their kindness. It is always pleasant to be so substantially remembered, but more especially in a season of scarcity such as we have had here recently.

☞ "Woodward, Lowrie, and Civil Liberty!" That's the white man's ticket.

THE SCHOOLS.—The Borough School Board have abolished the Principal and Vice Principal system, and hereafter the Schools will be graded from No. 1 up to No. 8, the Teachers being made directly responsible for their respective schools. An expenditure of $425 will be necessary to change the upper floor to accommodate four schools instead of one; but the Directors expect to save $162 annually in reduced salaries. The following Teachers have been elected for the ensuing year:

School No. 1, Mr. George W. Frederick; No. 2, Mr. Robert A. Lyttle; No. 3, Miss J. G. Whiteside; No. 4, Miss S. Myers; No. 5, Miss R. Belch; No. 6, Miss S. Witherow; No. 7, Miss V. Gilbert; No. 8, Miss L. Swope.

The Schools will not be opened until about the 1st of October, the occupation of the School Building as an Hospital rendering repairs to it necessary.

☞ The Managers of the Adams County Agricultural Society, will open their grounds, at Bendersville, on Saturday, the 19th of September, free of charge. Persons wishing to try their stock should not fail to be present, as a good time is expected. Persons wishing to exhibit any fruit will please bring it along. By order of the Board.

☞ John Fareira, the well known Furrier of 718 Arch street, Philadelphia, is now prepared to furnish his patrons and the public with a large and varied assortment of Fancy Furs. His stock is superb, whilst his prices are really low. Read his adv.

☞ The Louisville Journal declares that Governor Bramlette is no believer in the exercise of military authority in places where the civil authority is unobstructed. He is, on the contrary, one of the firmest opponents of this odious and dangerous assumption of power.

WOODWARD, LOWRIE, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

THE UNION AS IT WAS—THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.

RALLY, FREEMEN, RALLY!

In accordance with the resolution of the Democratic State Central Committee, and the prior action of the Democratic County Committee and Democratic Central Club of the City and County of Lancaster, a STATE MASS RATIFICATION MEETING to endorse the nominations of WOODWARD and LOWRIE, and re-affirm the everlasting principles and truths of the great Democratic party, will be held in the

CITY OF LANCASTER,

On Thursday, Sept. 17, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Democracy are, therefore, requested to rally in their might on the anniversary of the birth-day of the Constitution of the United States, the only power to which the Democratic party swear allegiance and loyalty.

The following eminent speakers, from several of whom favorable responses have been received, have been requested to address the meeting:

HON JEREMIAH S. BLACK,

Ex-President Pierce, Hon. D. W. Vorhees,
Hon. James Brooks, " Henry Clay Dean,
" C. R. Buckalew, " Wm. A. Porter,
" Wm. H Witte, " Hiester Clymer,
" J. Glancy Jones, " C. W. Carrigan,
" Max Goepp, L. C. Cassiday, Esq.,
" James Buchanan, R. E. Monaghan, "
John H. Brinton, Esq., Hon. Myer Strouse,

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD,

our distinguished nominee for Governor, will be present on this occasion.

BY ORDER OF DEMOCRATIC CEN. CLUB OF LANCASTER.

Sept. 14, 1863.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. WM. H. ROBISON to Mrs. MARGARET ISAB, both of Adams county.

On the 27th ult., at the Evangelical Lutheran Parsonage, Littlestown, by Rev. S. Henry, Mr. SAMUEL K. CROUSE to Miss MARGARET ANN DAYHOFF, both of Taneytown, Carroll county, Md.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On Saturday last, in this borough, Mrs. JANE W. HORNER, in her 8[illegible]st year.

On Thursday last, in Cumberland township, Mr. JOHN JACOB KEEFAUVER, at the advanced age of 83 years 8 months and 21 days.

On Friday last, Mr. PETER TROSTLE, of Straban township, aged 75 years.

On the 16th of August, Mr. JOHN KREPS, of Littlestown, aged 65 years 11 months and 27 days.

On the 15th ult., in Freedom township, LIZZIE S., aged 11 years 10 months and 27 days; and on the 3d inst., WILLIE SCOTT, aged 6 years 7 months and 3 days—children of John and M. R. Cunningham.

On the 19th ult., in Mountjoy township, of typhoid fever, JONATHAN YOUNG, aged 51 years 3 months and 12 days.

On the 5th inst., EVE FRANCINA, daughter of Jacob Bollinger, of Cumberland township.

On the 6th inst., GEORGE ALFRED, son of Henry Cluck, of Franklin township, aged 1 year 5 months and 22 days.

On the 6th inst., AGNES SWARTZ, daughter of Henry Swartz, of Cumberland township, aged 5 months and 4 days.

On the 5th inst., MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Peter and Margaret E. Culp, aged 8 months and 1 day.

At Brashear city, La., on Tuesday, June 23d, Captain JOHN S. CUTTER, of the 176th Regiment New York Volunteers, and formerly a graduate of Pennsylvania College, aged 25 years.

On Tuesday morning last, MARY JANE, daughter of Thaddeus and M. E. Stultz, aged 1 year 3 months and 10 days.

O Yes! O Yes!

THE undersigned offers his services to the public as a SALE CRYER, and asks a liberal share of encouragement. He has had considerable experience in the business, and feels confident that he will give entire satisfaction. Charges moderate. His residence is in Freedom township, 1½ miles west of Bream's Mill. REUBEN GOLDEN.

Sept. 14, 1863. 2m*

Tanner Wanted.

A TANNER, knowing how to do beam and yard work, can secure a good situation—permanent and wages good—by applying to the undersigned, at Gettysburg, Pa. Early application should be made.

JOHN RUPP.

Sept. 14, 1863. 3t

Stray Horse.

CAME to the barn yard of the undersigned, in Reading township, on the night of the 6th of August last, a BAY HORSE, left eye blind, pastures white, and stiff in both hind legs. Any person owning the horse can get him, by proving property and paying charges.

W. S. HILDEBRAND.

Sept. 14, 1863. tf

Election.

AN Election for 21 Managers of the "Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company," will be held at the office of the Company, in Gettysburg, on MONDAY, the 5th of OCTOBER next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. Each member being entitled to one vote for each Policy held by him.

D. A. BUEHLER, Sec'y.

Sept. 14, 1863. te

Timber-land

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale 47 Acres of Timber-land, in Franklin township, 3 miles south-west of Cashtown, on the road leading from John Moritz's to Mumshower's tavern. The lot is well covered with Chesnut and other timber. It will be sold in lots, or entire, to suit purchasers, and at low price. Also, on hand and for sale a lot of dry Chesnut Rails and Locust Posts.

PETER HENRY.

Aug. 17, 1863. 2m

The Compiler for 25 Cents.

The approaching Gubernatorial election will be one of the most important ever held in the old Keystone. Feeling that no effort should be spared by the Democratic press to give the people all the light possible, we shall labor unceasingly to that end—never forgetting the happy and prosperous condition of our country under Democratic rule, and the sad picture it presents under the guidance of fanatical and destructive Abolitionism. In striving for the success of Democratic principles and men, we shall be doing that which we conscientiously believe to be for the good of the country. Thus impressed, and desiring to increase to the largest extent the number of readers of the COMPILER, we have concluded to furnish it for the campaign—from this time until after the October election—at the low price of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, *in advance.*

We trust that every Democrat in the county, for the sake of the glorious old cause in which we are mutually engaged, will each interest himself in this matter, and send us at least one subscriber.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	5 50 to 6 00
Rye Flour	4 50
White Wheat	1 25 to 1 30
Red Wheat	90 to 1 15
Corn	85
Rye	95
Oats	55
Buckwheat	60
Clover Seed	4 50
Timothy Seed	1 90 to 2 50
Flax Seed	1 50
Plaster of Paris	12 00
Plaster ground, per bag	1 50

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	5 37 to 5 50
Wheat	1 10 to 1 90
Rye	80 to 93
Corn	80 to 86
Oats	52 to 76
Clover Seed	5 50 to 5 75
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 50
Beef Cattle, per hund.	6 00 to 9 25
Hogs, per hund	8 00 to 8 50
Hay	25 00 to 27 00
Whiskey	45 to 50
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	85 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	5 50
Do. from stores	6 00
Wheat	1 00 to 1 20
Rye	85
Corn	85
Oats	65
Clover Seed	5 20
Timothy Seed	2 12
Plaster	7 00

Special Notices.

The Singer Sewing Machines.—Our LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Guaging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing Machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a PAMPHLET.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 458 Broadway, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, 810 Chestnut St.

B. JACOBS & BRO., Local Agents Gettysburg. [Aug. 17, 1863.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle, containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1 and 6 three-cent stamps to any agent.

JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt Street, New York.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

Important Discovery.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them.—Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in Ten Minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, 27 Cortlandt st., N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [July 27. feb. 16, '63. 1y

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this receipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM COSGROVE, 439 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dec. 15, 1862. 1y

Stray Bull.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Liberty township, Adams county, about the 20th of July last, a RED BULL, between two and three years old, with a piece off of the left ear. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. JAMES O'BRIEN.

Sept. 14, 1863. 3t

Large Sale

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On SATURDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER next, the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of James L. Neely, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said decedent, in Straban township, Adams county, one mile north of Hunterstown, the following valuable Personal Property, viz:

6 HEAD OF HORSES, four of them young and highly valuable—also an excellent brood mare; 8 or 10 head of Horned Cattle, five of them valuable Milch Cows; a lot of Sheep, 2 Carriages, 2 Buggies; 2 Four-horse Wagons, with Wagon Beds and Ladders, Grain Drill, Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, Ploughs, Harrows, Shovel Ploughs and Corn Forks, Single and Double Trees, with every description of Horse Gears, and Buggy and Carriage Harness; 3 Sleighs and Bells, Grain Cradles, Scythes, Grind Stone, Wheel-barrow, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, Bags, with a great many other articles, including some Household Furniture.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

SARAH NEELY, Adm'x., J. C. NEELY, Adm'r.

Sept. 14, 1863. ts

Real and Personal

PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—On WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of OCTOBER next, in pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, the Real Estate of Conrad Slaybaugh, deceased, late of Butler township, in said county, consisting of two Tracts of Land, viz:

No. 1: THE MANSION TRACT, situate in Butler township, containing 100 Acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Moses Smith, Solomon Peters, Abraham Slaybaugh, and others. The improvements are a Two-story Log HOUSE, One-story Kitchen, Log Barn, Log Spring House, with a Shop above; an excellent Orchard, mostly of young trees.—Several Springs on the place. Opossum creek runs through one end of the farm. There is a sufficiency of good meadow, and also a quantity of timber.

No. 2: A LOT OF TIMBER LAND, in Tyrone township, containing 10 Acres, more or less, adjoining Geo. Weaver, Peter Hummer, and J. Rautzahn.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ISAAC DEARDORFF, Adm'r.

By the Court—John Eicholtz, Clerk.

At the same time and place, will be offered the Personal Property of said deceased: 1 FAMILY MARE, 1 One-yearling Colt, 2 Cows and 3 head of Young Cattle, 1 Sheep, Four-horse Wagon, Carriage and Harness, Threshing Machine, Winnowing Mill, Cornfodder Cutter, Ploughs and Harrows, Horse Gears, Double and Single-trees, and other farming utensils. Plank and Scantling; Shot Gun, and a variety of Household Furniture. Corn and Oats by the bushel and Grain in the ground.

Sept. 14, 1863. ts

Valuable Property

AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned, Assignees of George S. Thomas and Wife, in trust for creditors, will sell at Public Vendue, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of OCTOBER next, the following described valuable Real Estate, viz:

No. 1: A TRACT OF LAND, containing 21 Acres and 100 Perches, adjoining the town of Arendtsville, Franklin township, Adams county in first-rate condition, and very desirable.

No. 2: A LOT OF GROUND, in Arendtsville, containing one-half Acre, more or less, with a Two-story Brick and Frame *Dwelling HOUSE*, with a Back-building, a good Barn, Smoke House, and other out-buildings.—There is a fountain of excellent water near the door, and an Orchard of choice fruit on the lot.

No. 3. A LOT OF GROUND, in Arendtsville, adjoining the above, with a Two-story CARPENTER SHOP erected thereon, which can conveniently be converted into a dwelling house.

The Tract of Land first above mentioned can be divided, and sold in lots of four or five acres, if desired.

The property is well worth the attention of any person wishing to purchase.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JACOB F. LOWER, MOSES RAFFENSPERGER, Assignees.

Sept. 14, 1863. ts

Valuable Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On THURSDAY, the 8th day of OCTOBER next, the subscribers, Executors of Hugh Elderdice, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the Real Estate of said deceased, viz.

A FARM, situated in Frederick county, Md., about 2 or 2½ miles east of Emmitsburg and St. Joseph's Sisterhood, adjoining lands of Solomon Krise, Robert Allison, John Fuss, and others, containing 100 Acres, more or less; about 20 Acres timber and a due proportion of meadow. The improvements are a Log HOUSE, a Well of neverfailing water near the door, a double Log Barn, and a variety of Fruit Trees. The property is beautifully located and convenient to Mills, Churches and Stores. The neighborhood is orderly and pleasant.

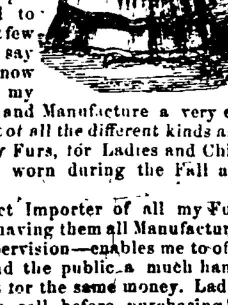
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN CARPENTER, JAMES M. ELDERDICE, Executors.

Sept. 14, 1863. ts*

Fancy Furs!

JOHN FAREIRA, 718 ARCH STREET, below 8th, south side, PHILADELPHIA,



Importer, Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's Wear. I wish to return my thanks to my friends of Adams and the surrounding counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I now have in store, of my own importation and Manufacture a very extensive assortment of all the different kinds and qualities of Fancy Furs, for Ladies and Children, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them all Manufactured under my own supervision—enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing!—Please remember the name, number and street.

JOHN FAREIRA, No. 718 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 14, 1863. 5m

Notice.

DAVID JOHNSON'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of David Johnson, late of Latimore twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Huntington township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. B. GARDNER, Adm'r with the Will annexed.

Sept. 14, 1863. 6t

Notice.

JOHN BUCHER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Bucher, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, (widow of deceased,) residing in the same township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. SUSAN BUCHER, Administratrix.

Sept. 7, 1863. 6t

Ale & Beer.

WM. REICHARD, in West Middle street, opposite Mr. Herr's, receives a regular supply of READING ALE and LAGER BEER, which he keeps cool and taps nicely. This simple announcement he deems sufficient to bring a full share of public patronage. He will spare no effort to please.

Gettysburg, Sept. 7, 1863. 3t*

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do, therefore, hereby give this public notice to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a *General Election* will be held in said County, on the *Second Tuesday of October next,* (*the 13th*,) in the several Districts composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First district, composed of the Bor. of Gettysburg, at the Court-house, in Gettysburg.

In the Second district, composed of the township of Germany, at the house of Nathaniel Eames, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.

In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford, at the house of Anthony Shanebrough, in the town of New Oxford.

In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Latimore and Huntington, at the house of G. W. Hildebrand, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the Public School-house in Millerstown.

In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by Daniel Becker, in the town of East Berlin.

In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Menallen, in the Public School-house in the town of Bendersville.

In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Straban, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown.

In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by John P. Butt, in said township.

In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of John Busbey, in McSherrystown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Allen C. Cook, in Heidlersburg.

In the Twelfth district, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Mrs. V. Haase, in said township.

In the Thirteenth district, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the public School-house in said township, situate at the cross roads, the one leading from Oxford to the Two Taverns, the other from Hunterstown to Hanover.

In the Fourteenth district, composed of the township of Reading, at house of R. M. Dicks, in Hampton.

In the Fifteenth district, composed of the Borough of Berwick, at the Public School-house in Abbottstown.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in said township.

In the Seventeenth district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Enoch Lefever, in said township.

In the Eighteenth district, composed of the township of Butler, at the public School-house in Middletown, in said township.

In the Nineteenth district, composed of the township of Berwick, at the Pigeon Hill School-house, in said township.

In the Twentieth district, composed of the township of Cumberland, at the house of D. Bluebaugh, in the borough of Gettysburg.

At which time and places will be elected

One Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;
One Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania;
One Member of Assembly;
One Associate Judge;
One Sheriff;
One Register and Recorder;
One Clerk of the Courts;
One County Treasurer;
One County Commissioner;
One Director of the Poor; and
One County Auditor.

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of February, 1849, entitled "An act relative to voting at elections in Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie," viz:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same—that it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at an election on one slip or ticket:—Provided, That the office for which every candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Attention is also directed to the following section of the Act of the General Assembly of the session of 1851, entitled "An act to provide for the election of Judges of the several Courts of this Commonwealth:"

SECTION 4. That the election for Judges shall be held and conducted in the several election districts in the same manner in all respects as elections for representatives are or shall be held and conducted, and by the same Judges, Inspectors and other officers; and the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and the several supplements, and all other like laws, as far as the same may be in force and applicable, shall be deemed and taken to apply to the election for Judges: Provided, That the aforesaid electors shall vote for judges of the Supreme Court on a separate piece of paper, and for all other judges required to be learned in the law, on another separate piece of paper.

ALSO—In and by virtue of the 14th section of the act aforesaid, every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any City, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

ALSO—That in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 14th section "shall not be construed, as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

And in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is directed that the Inspectors and Judges be at the places of their districts on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same act.

And be it further directed, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, aforesaid, that one of the Judges of each of the different districts aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificates of the number of votes which shall have been given for each candidate for the different offices then and there voted for at their respective districts, shall meet the third day after the election, which shall be on *Friday, the 16th of October* aforesaid, at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes, which shall have been given at the different districts in the county of Adams for any persons for the offices aforesaid.

SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 14, '63.

Church Dedication.

THE Otterbein Chapel, of the U. B. in Christ, will be Dedicated to the Service of Almighty God, on Sabbath, the 27th of Sept. 1863. Located in Littlestown, Adams county, Pa. A number of Ministers are expected to be present.

Aug. 31, 1863.

Orphan's Court Sale.

THE *subscriber, Administrator of Joseph Eshelman, deceased, in pursuance of an* Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER inst., THE FARM of said decedent, situate near Mummasburg, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Hartman, Victor Mellheany, Peter Wisler, and Joseph Hartzell, containing 61 Acres, more or less, in a good state of cultivation, improved with a Two-story Log HOUSE and Kitchen, Frame Barn, Hog Pen, &c. There is a good Young Orchard, containing a variety of fruit trees. There is a Well of neverfailing water near the House, and running water in the fields. There are about 14 Acres of good meadow, and about 5 Acres of first-rate heavy timber. The property is under good fencing. About 1,000 bushels of lime have been put on it within a few years.

Persons wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by the undersigned, living in the neighborhood. A fine opportunity is here afforded for procuring a nice home.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JACOB WISLER, Adm'r.

By the Court—JOHN EICHOLTZ, Clerk.

Sept. 7, 1863. ts

Valuable Small Property

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On SATURDAY, the 3d day of OCTOBER next, the subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Sarah Albert, widow of John Albert, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the undivided one-half of the valuable Real Estate of said deceased, viz:

A SMALL PROPERTY, situated in Huntington township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Jacob Hartman, John Howe, and others, containing about 16 ACRES. The improvements consist of a good Two-story Frame Dwelling HOUSE, a good small Barn, Corn Crib, and Hay Stable. The buildings are all partly new; a never-failing well of water near the door. The land is in a good state of cultivation and fencing good. There is a sufficiency of all kinds of fruit trees. The property is a desirable one. It is convenient to churches, schools, mills, stores, &c., being but one mile from Petersburg, on the road leading to Trostle's mill.

Persons wishing to view the property will call on Miss Mary Albert, residing thereon, who owns the remaining undivided one-half thereof and who will offer the same for sale at the same time and place.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ELIUD ALBERT, MICHAEL MYERS, Executors.

Sept. 7, 1863. ts*

A Small Farm

FOR SALE.—The subscriber, desirous to farm on a larger scale, offers at Private Sale his SMALL FARM, containing about 40 ACRES, and will dispose of it on very reasonable terms. It is situated 3½ miles south of Gettysburg, near the Emmitsburg road, adjoining lands of Alexander Currens, Michael Bushman, and others. The improvements are in good order. It is admirably calculated for a Nursery. The Timber, Water and Fruit are all in abundance.

JACOB BEAMER.

Sept. 7, 1863. 6t*

Notice.

DAVID LOCKHART'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of David Lockhart, late of Straban twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARGARET E. LOCKHART, Adm'x.
HENRY THOMAS, Administrator.

Aug. 7, 1863. 6t*

Isaac K. Stauffer,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER, MANUFACTURER OF SILVER WARE & IMPORTER OF WATCHES, No. 148 North Second St., Corner Quarry, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine and Plain Watches; Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar *Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings,* Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—all of which will be sold low for cash.

M. I. TOBIAS & CO.'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—Old Gold and Silver bought for cash.

Sept. 7, 1863. 1y

Stray Cow.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Liberty township, Adams county, about the 10th of July last, a MILCH COW, light red in color, with a small white spot near the bag, probably 5 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. REUBEN SHOVER.

Aug. 24, 1863. 3t*

Good Things from the City!

WE are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt FISH, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobaccos, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, and sold at the lowest profits. Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

SWEET POTATOES—best quality, at lowest living profits—always on hand. Also, OYSTERS, fine and fresh.

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1863. 3m

Watches, Jewelry,

AND SILVER-WARE.—The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of style—comprising all of the newest and most beautiful designs. Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, equal to Coin—and the best make of SILVER PLATED WARE. Each article is warranted to be as represented.

Watches and Jewelry carefully Repaired and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY, (Successor to Stauffer & Harley,) No. 622 Market street, Philad'a.

Sept. 7, 1863. 3m

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court, to make distribution of the balance of funds in the hands of Hon. David Ziegler, Administrator of the estate of William Wisotzkey, deceased, to and among the creditors legally entitled to the same, gives notice that he will attend and discharge the duties of his appointment, *at his office,* in the Borough of Gettysburg, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1863, where all parties interested may attend.

W. A. DUNCAN, Auditor.

Sept. 7, 1863. td

The Secretary

OF THE TREASURY has authorized me to continue my Agency for a brief period, and until further notice, I shall continue to receive Subscriptions to the

5-20 LOAN AT PAR,

at my office, and at the different Sub-Agencies throughout the Loyal States.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, 114 South Third Street, Phila.

July 20, 1863. tf

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD-STONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

Valuable Farm

FOR SALE.—Will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of SEPTEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

A FARM, of Patented Land, situate in Straban township, Adams county, one mile east of Hunterstown, adjoining lands of heirs of James L. Neely, Peter Diehl, John Scholl and others, containing about 220 ACRES, more or less. There is a very large proportion of Timber Land, and also of Meadow. The improvements are a large Frame Weatherboarded HOUSE, with Kitchen attached; a frame Barn, with hay sheds, Wagon Shed, Smoke House, Carriage House, and other Out-buildings; a well of never-failing water at the house, and also several never-failing springs in the fields.

A good and sufficient title will be given.

The property will be shown by John McCreary, residing on the premises, or by the undersigned.

Attendance given and terms made known on day of sale by

JACOB CASSAT, JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF.

Aug. 31, 1863.

Granite Farm

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale, the valuable GRANITE FARM on which he resides, situated in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., about three miles south-west of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Michael Bushman, Philip Snyder, and others. The Farm contains 75 Acres, more or less, and the improvements are a comfortable STONE HOUSE, ceiled above, answering the purpose of two stories; Double Log Barn, with Sheds all round, a two-story Carpenter Shop, Blacksmith Shop, and all necessary out-buildings; a well of water near the house, and a thriving Orchard of good fruit; also Peach-*trees, Pears, Grapes, &c.* About 18 Acres are good meadow and about 30 Acres timber.—The farming land is in good cultivation, producing equal to limestone land.

Also, A TRACT OF 13 ACRES, on the Taneytown road, two miles south of Gettysburg. The improvements are a Two-story Frame HOUSE, Carpenter Shop, Bank Barn, all new; a well of water at the house. Fruit Trees, Grapes, &c. A good portion of meadow and timber.

Persons wishing to see the properties are requested to call on the premises of either, the subscriber residing on the former and Jacob H. Weikert on the latter.

As I intend going to the West, I will sell on very reasonable terms. JOHN SLYDER.

Sept. 7, 1863. tf

Come with a Rush

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his many friends and the public *generally, that he has gone into the Clothing* business, at Samson's old stand, in the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa. His stock, already full, will be much enlarged, to embrace every style of

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

Caps, Trunks, Valices, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, and, in short, everything which ought to be found at a first class Clothing and Variety House.

Particulars hereafter. In the meantime he invites everybody to give him a call. He intends to keep so perfect a stock as to accommodate all—and, with the hope of large sales, he hopes to make a living at small profits. No trouble to show goods, and every effort made to satisfy buyers.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

June 15, 1863. tf

All Invited.

THE undersigned have this day entered into partnership in the Grain, Produce and *Commission business, at the old Klinefelter* house, corner of Stratton and Railroad streets. The highest prices in cash paid for

FLOUR, WHEAT,
RYE, CORN,
OATS, SEEDS,
AND *HAY.*

All kinds of Groceries, Guanos, Fish, Salt, and every other article usually found in our line of business, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms.

Call and see us, and satisfy yourselves that it is really so.

HOLLINGER & HERBST,

Gettysburg, June 1, 1863. tf

Notice.

JULIA ANN DYSERT'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration of the estate of Julia Ann Dysert, late of Germany township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. SHULL, Adm'r.

Aug. 31, 1863. 6t

Notice.

HENRY M. THOMAS' ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry M. Thomas, late of Menallen twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Butler township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS,

Aug. 31, 1863. 6t Administrator.

Notice.

HENRY WARNER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Henry Warner, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY MAGDALENA WARNER, SAMUEL A. WARNER,

Aug. 17, 1863. 6t Executors.

Notice.

CONRAD SLAYBAUGH'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Conrad Slaybaugh, late of Butler township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Cumberland tp., he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC DEARDORFF, Adm'r.

Aug. 10, 1863. 6t

Estrays.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Cumberland township, several weeks since, 3 head of YOUNG CATTLE—2 heifers and 1 bull. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN HORTING.

Aug. 31, 1863. 3t

Stray Horse.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Germany township, about the 4th of July last, a GREY MARE, supposed to be about 10 years old, and has a lump on the right front leg, above the knee. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN A. SWOPE.

Aug. 31, 1863. 3t*

Stray Sheep.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Mountjoy township, on the 6th of June, SIX WHITE SHEEP—2 ewes, 1 buck and 3 wethers. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. BARNEY BROWN.

Aug. 31, 1863. 3t*

Tailoring.

THE subscriber, having returned from the Army, takes this method of informing the public that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS again, at the old stand, in McSherrystown, Adams county, Pa., and that he will make up garments in the best style, and at reasonable rates. He hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a full share of public patronage.

GEORGE MIHM.

Aug. 31, 1863. 3m

For Sale.

A LARGE YOUNG COW, 4 years old, and a calf. Apply to Mrs. E. F. SHULTZ.

Aug. 24, 1863. 3t

Small Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at private sale the following VALUABLE PROPERTY, situated in Straban township, Adams county, Pa., on the public road leading from Gettysburg to Harrisburg, 4½ miles North East of the former place.

The Farm contains 75 Acres and 32 Perches, and the improvements consist of a good substantial DWELLING HOUSE, Frame Barn, Wash House, Wood House, Dry House, Carriage House, and Cider Press, with other necessary out-buildings; two wells of good water in the yard. There is an Orchard of good fruit on the premises. The property is well proportioned with meadow and timber land. It is convenient to Markets, Churches, Schools, &c., making it very desirable. The attention of purchasers is invited to it. Call upon or address the undersigned, residing thereon.

DANIEL H. FAHRNEY, Gettysburg P. O., Adams co., Pa.

N. B.—The subscriber also offers 160 Acres of best soil Prairie Land, situated near Dresden, Poweshiek county, Iowa. D. H. F.

Aug. 31, 1863. tf

A Valuable Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned, desirous to discontinue farming, will offer at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 29th of SEPTEMBER next, the FARM on which he resides, one and a half mile west of Littlestown, Germany township, Adams county, Pa., on the turnpike leading from that town to Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Michael Fink, Wm. Rider, John Rider and others. Said Farm contains 183 ACRES of good quality red land, (patented,) some 30 or 35 acres of which are good Timberland. A never-failing well of good water, with pump, at the door—a never-failing spring near the house—a constant stream of running water through the Farm.—It is divided into 8 fields, with springs or running water in nearly all of them—15 or 18 acres of Meadow-land. The improvements are a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, a large and substantial weatherboarded Bank Barn, in good order, a stone Spring House, Wash House, Smoke House, Carriage House, and other out-buildings.

There is a good LIME KILN on the Farm, and Lime Stone to be had within three-quarters of a mile. Nearly all the fields have been twice heavily limed within a few years. Persons wishing to view the Farm, and wishing to know the terms of sale, will call on the undersigned, living thereon.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

HENRY SPALDING.

August 31, 1863. ts

Desirable Property

FOR SALE.—The subscribers, Executors of William Golden, deceased, offer for sale, that DESIRABLE HOME, left by said decedent, situate in Germany township, Adams county, within sight of Littlestown, adjoining properties of Daniel Crouse, Ephraim Myers and James Renshaw. The Lot fronts on the Gettysburg turnpike, and contains 6 Acres, more or less, Limestone Land. The improvements are a Two-Story BRICK HOUSE, with Back Building, a good Barn, Corn Crib, Carriage House and Granaries, Hog Pen and Hen house, a Milk House, with a never-failing well of the best water. Persons wishing to see the property are requested to call on the premises, or on either of the Executors.

If not sold privately before SATURDAY, the 3d day of OCTOBER next, it will on that day be offered at public sale, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Attendance given and terms made known by

LEVI GOLDEN, JACOB ALTHOFF, Executors.

Aug. 31, 1863. ts

A Good Farm

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the road from Bonaughtown to Littlestown, adjoining lands of John Sheely, Samuel Hoffman, and others, containing 105 Acres, more or less, in a fine state of cultivation and under good fencing—with due proportions of Woodland and Meadow. The improvements are a large Two-Story STONE HOUSE, with Back-building, a large Log Barn, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, Carriage House, Spring House, with an excellent well of water and several springs on the farm. Also a good Apple Orchard, with other fruit. The property is convenient to churches, school-houses, mills, &c.

Persons wishing to view the premises are requested to call on the undersigned, residing thereon.

JOHN SOCKS, JR.

Aug. 31, 1863. tf.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup

WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
WILL CURE
DYSPEPSIA.

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WILL CURE
DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
WILL CURE
DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
WILL CURE
DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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WILL CURE
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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WILL CURE
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK has a Large Suit of Rooms at No. 32 BOND STREET, NEW YORK, where he can be found every Tuesday from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and at 39 North 6th street, Philadelphia, every Saturday.

He keeps a large supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times. Those wishing advice or an examination of the Lungs will do well to call on him as above. He makes no charge for advice, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, his price is $3.

Many persons are afraid to have their lungs examined by Dr. Schenck, for fear they will be found incurable, and by that means it is put off until it is too late. How much better it would be to know their condition at once, as by abundance of evidense, Dr. S. has shewn sufficient certificates in this city that he has cured advanced stages of Consumption.

Dr. Schenck's Principal Office is 39 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., where letters for advice should always be directed.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA WEED TONIC each $1 per bottle or $5 the half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

Sept. 7, 1863. 1m

$25!] Employment. [$25!

AGENTS WANTED!—We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. [May 18, 1863. 1y

Mill Property

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On FRIDAY, the 18th day of SEPTEMBER next, the subscriber, Trustee of the estate of Jesse Cook, deceased, late of Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the property known as "COOK'S MILL," in said township, about one mile north-west of Bendersville. The Tract contains 118 ACRES, more or less—about one-half good farming land, with a sufficiency of meadow, and the balance timberland, there being an abundance of White Pine, Oak and Chestnut. The improvements consist of a good Two-story Weatherboarded HOUSE, with a Two-story Stone Back-building, Frame Barn, a one and a half story MILL HOUSE, and Stable. The MILL is three-stories high, of stone, with one pair of burrs and one pair of chopping stones, all in good order, and has a good run of country work. There are three excellent Apple Orchards, and a large number of other fruit trees, on the premises. This is acknowledged to be one of the best fruit growing farms in the county. This property offers inducements for safe investments, not often found. The farm is well watered by a number of neverfailing springs.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on the undersigned, residing thereon.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

J. KERSEY COOK,

Aug. 17, 1863. ts Trustee.

Valuable Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On TUESDAY, the 6th day of OCTOBER next, the subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Wolf, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following valuable Real Estate of said decedent, viz:

A FARM, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Henry J. Myers, Esq., Samuel March, the property lately owned by Joseph Hill, and others, containing 117 Acres, more or less. The improvements consist of a good Two-story Log Dwelling HOUSE, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Spring House, with a neverfailing spring of water, and other necessary out-buildings. The farm is in a high state of cultivation—all having been thoroughly limed,—and fencing good. There is a sufficiency of excellent Meadow and Timberland, and water in nearly all the fields.—The property is a most desirable one. Besides many other advantages, it is convenient to churches, schools, mills, stores, &c., being but half a mile from the pleasant village of New Chester.

Persons wishing to view the premises will call upon Jacob Rummell, residing thereon.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEORGE WOLF, JOSEPH WOLF,

John Hanes, Auctioneer. Executors.

July 27, 1863. ts

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER next, the subscriber, *Assignee of* Lewis P. Weaver and Wife, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following Real Estate, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in Irishtown, Oxford township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Lawrence, Samuel S. Jenkins, Jos. J. Smith, and others, containing 3 ACRES, more or less, improved with a good one and a half story Frame Weatherboarded HOUSE, Frame Stable, and other out-buildings; a thriving young Apple Orchard, with a *variety of other fruit trees,* on the premises.

Persons wishing to view the premises will call on the subscriber, residing on the adjoining property.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOSEPH J. SMITH, Assignee.

Aug. 17, 1863. ts

One and All,

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned would say to the public that he is receiving a large and splendid stock of GROCERIES, which he will sell as low as any other house in town—Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Salt, Fish, &c., with Potatoes, Beans, and Rice; Wooden Ware, put up in the best manner; Tobaccos, Segars, &c., &c.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE!—If you want to lay in your liquors for harvest, now is the time. I have many brands of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, and all other liquors, which I am disposing of at short profits. Give me a call, I always *try* to please—and believe I very often succeed. Remember the place—southeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

May 25, 1863.

County Commissioner.

WE are requested to announce SAMUEL MARCH, of Reading township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. [Sept. 7, 1863. tc

Grain and Produce.

HAVING taken the large and commodious Warehouse recently occupied by Frank Hersh, Esq.,

IN NEW OXFORD,

we are prepared to pay the highest prices for all kinds of PRODUCE. Also, sell at the lowest prices, LUMBER, COAL and GROCERIES, of every description.

A. P. MYERS & WIERMAN.

New Oxford, Aug. 10, 1863. tf

Notice.

PETER WM. WARNER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Wm. Warner, late of Straban twp., Adams co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANNA MARGARET WARNER,

Aug. 17, 1863. 6t Administratrix.

Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boy's and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &c., &c.,

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP, ALEX. COBEAN.

June 9, 1863.

New Goods

AT FAHNESTOCKS'.—Fahnestock Bros. would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received their Spring stock of Goods from New York and Philadelphia. Having bought them for cash, we are prepared to offer the largest and prettiest stock of DRESS GOODS ever offered to the citizens of the county and at OLD PRICES! "Quick sales and short profits" being our motto.

Call and examine at the sign of the

May 11, 1863. RED FRONT.

Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up, mostly of his own manufacturing, a very large stock of CLOTHING, suitable for the season, made in the very best manner and after the latest fashions, of every style, variety and size, running from Boys 4 years old to the largest size for Men's wear. We have Boy's Clothing, all sizes in suits. Also Men's Clothing, in suits, all of the same material, a beautiful article. Also, Extra Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Hosiery, Neck Ties, all of which will be sold cheap for the cash. Please call. No trouble to show them.

May 11, 1863. tf